

**MEAN TO TELL ME IF I EAT THIS CRISP BREAKFAST CEREAL, I CAN DO WITHOUT MY "REMEDIES"**

"Before I discovered All-Bran I was always suffering from constipation and harsh cathartics and I don't know which was worse. Now I know a better way to prevent it. For constant constipation, due to lack of bulk in the diet, eat Kellogg's All-Bran regularly and drink plenty of water. All-Bran supplies the needed bulk and also intestinal tonic vitamin B. It's great to be 'regular' again." All-Bran is made by Kellogg's in London, Canada. Sold by all grocers.

**Kellogg's  
ALL-BRAN**

**GET YOUR OUNCE OF PREVENTION EVERY DAY**

### The Peace To Come

Since the outbreak of the current war, the Canadian authorities and other leaders have been urging the farmers to carry on their work with an eye to the future, so as to order their wartime operation as to make the pending transition from wartime to peace conditions as painless as possible, which, being interpreted means, with as little loss to the individual tiller of the soil as to agriculture in general as can be practicable. But what as to the question, "How?" effective application might be made to the general principle. Unfortunately, however, there are some unknown factors which would have to be determined before very much could be done by the individual farmer to turn and improve his acreage for the benefit of the nation. The answer given to the question "how?" effective application might be made to the general principle.

If, for instance, the farmer is to be able to conduct such methods of farming during the war as to enable him to switch from war to peace time operations with ease and without serious loss, he must know in advance how long the war is to last, and what the peace settlement will be. These are two questions for which there can be no answer at the present time. One can only speculate on the answer to these two very vital queries, and on the answers to both of them there are much wide divergencies of opinion and theory as to make forecasts nothing but guesswork.

In addition to the duration of the war the general consensus of opinion at the moment is that it is likely to be a lengthy one, considerably longer than the great war of 1914-18 and while indications just now point to the possibility of the zone of conflict being widely extended, thus tending to further protract the war, conditions might arise at any time which would result in exhaustion of one of the belligerents and bring about a speedy and unexpected end to the fighting.

#### In The Dark

It can readily be understood, too, that before the farmer can organize his agricultural operations to meet the new peace-time conditions he must know in advance what commodities are going to be in demand for the export markets and which of these he will be or should be, in a position to supply on an economic basis. The answer to this question presupposes adequate knowledge, not only of the terms of payment that will be offered, but also of the ability of the consuming countries to pay for their requirements at that time and for some years after.

If, for instance, when peace agreements are signed, they should provide for an all round abolition of tariffs, thus re-opening for Canadian wheat a number of the markets which have been lost in recent years, there will still remain the question whether or not the financial and economic resources of some of these countries will not have been exhausted to such a point that they will have nothing to offer in return, either on cash or credit basis.

So that the farmer is very much in the dark, too, before the farmer can organize his agricultural operations to meet the new peace-time conditions he must know in advance what commodities he will be in demand for the export markets and which of these he will be or should be, in a position to supply on an economic basis. The answer to this question presupposes adequate knowledge, not only of the terms of payment that will be offered, but also of the ability of the consuming countries to pay for their requirements at that time and for some years after.

#### A Measure Of Safety

Even, however, if the farmer may feel himself rather helpless when meeting the unknown future, there are some principles which he might well adopt during the war to help him to meet the emergency. One of these might be to keep a certain amount of cash on hand, which might serve to ensure some measure of security without minimizing his duty to produce foodstuffs for the Allied belligerents.

Agricultural and economic authorities who have given some thought to this question are of the opinion that over-expansion, either in land or equipment by the average farmer would be a mistake which might be difficult if not impossible to rectify at a later date.

They are also of the opinion that side by side with the production of cereals and hogs, operations might well be extended to all those commodities which are needed to make the farm as nearly as possible a self-sufficient unit. This, however, is a large step for the farmer accustomed to operating their land on a completely mechanized basis will continue to do so, the family man should not put his entire reliance on export footfalls, but should lay the basis for whatever the future may have to offer by diversification.

The thought has already served to accentuate the move towards self-subsistence on the land. The war should not be allowed to cause a regression in this desirable achievement. The gains which have been made in the past few years should at least be retained and where it can be done without interfering with the immediate war needs, they might well be extended.

#### Arrived Anyway

Peter, an ordinary mongrel, attacked himself to a North of England regiment by following them on route marches. When they were shifted south, Peter went with them, but not a soldier will say how.

#### Interesting Experiment

Planting corn in frozen soil in Connecticut on January 30, an agricultural experiment station is seeking to learn how early corn can be planted for New England.

Florida, the Bahamas, and the Virginian sun supply most of England's sponge. Annually \$14,000 worth are purchased from the Bahamian alone.

One of the newest tanks perfected by the French army weight 92 tons.

India exported 65,000,000 pounds of tobacco in 1939.

#### PATENTS

AN OFFER TO EVERY INVENTOR.  
A FEE OF ONLY ONE DOLLAR.  
FEE FREE.  
THE RANSAY COMPANY,  
123 King Street,  
Street, Ottawa, Canada.

### All Right In Theory

#### Germany's New Idea of Gilding Bombers Just Another Dust

Germany's new idea of bombing bombers seems all right in theory, but it is not quite worked out yet. For the simple reason that airplanes with a load of bombs would be unable to glide more than a short part of the distance that would separate the point that would approach the target from the point that the bombs hit. Even if the German machines had the ability to glide more than a short part of the distance that would separate the point that would approach the target from the point that the bombs hit, they would be unable to do so because the bombs would be so low that they would probably hit the ground before they were even dropped. Even if they unloaded their bombs they would then have to give their motor the gun in order to zoom out of harm's way as fast as possible. Then there goes another position. They can glide down, but they cannot glide up, and the explosion of their bombs or the starting of their motors would put them right in line with their marksmen's range-finding devices which both the British and French possess. And that would mean the end of gilding bombers.

The German's idea about gilding bombers seems to be part of the "war of nerves" and the "secret weapons" Hitler likes to talk about. The world is full of war and noise these days.

Refused insurance when they was a man, doctor giving him little chance of life, Alexander George Springer, now 60, has been a member of the Folkstone Council 56 years, and was twice mayor.

Canada had 1,358,417 telephones in service at the end of 1938, an increase over 1937 or 2.8 per cent.

#### SELECTED RECIPES

##### RICE KRISPIES MACAROONS

2 egg whites

2 cups Kellogg's Rice Krispies

½ cup granulated sugar

½ teaspoon vanilla extract

Beat egg whites until they are stiff, then add sugar and beat until they lose their shiny appearance.

Fold in carefully, half a cup of crushed Rice Krispies, and coconut.

Add vanilla. Drop on a well greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven for about 15 to 20 minutes. Remove pan from oven, place on damp towel and let cool. Break macaroons with a spatula or sharp knife. If macaroons become hardened to pan, heat in oven for a few minutes to soften.

Note: A standard measuring spoon which has a rounded top may be used for shaping the macaroons. An ordinary regular ruler and butter knife may be used. Either brown or white sugar may be used. Yield: 1½ dozen.

##### MUSHROOM BISQUE

2 tablespoons butter

1½ cups medium sliced onion

½ cup minced celery

1½ cups mushrooms cut fine

½ cup cream or stock or water

Salt and pepper

8 Christie's Soda Wafers, crumbled

2 cups evaporated milk or rich

Melt butter, add minced vegetables and cook for five minutes. Add stock and seasoning and boil until celery is tender. Add soda wafers and crackers and milk and serve very hot. Six portions.

It costs less than three cents a mile on the average to own and operate an automobile, now—compared to 30 cents a mile in 1900.

##### WEARY DESPONDENT GIRLS

Crying spells, irritable nerves, lack of interest due to functional trouble, and a general sense of weariness and depression are the chief symptoms of "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

### Western Mining

#### Manitoba Takes Its Place As Important Producing Province

Only a few years ago the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy would not have thought of holding its annual meeting in Manitoba. To-day, when the mineral products of this province are rising towards the top of a year's worth, Manitoba takes its natural place as the important producing provinces of the Dominion.

Today, the moment are 400 delegates, the cream of the Canadian mining world; mine owners, mine managers, engineers, metallurgists, geologists, supply men and so on. For a few days past the miners of their mines and problems have been endlessly the questions that naturally arise when miners talk mining. They are the explorers, the pioneers, the builders and the creators of an industry which is steadily increasing its output, with no limits of ultimate expansion have been set. All that can safely be said is that generations must still pass before its potentialities can be even fully assessed.

The labors of mining men are arduous, their rewards by no means excessive. They deserve, and they must receive, the fullest honor during their visit here—Winning Free Pre-

#### A Prized Souvenir

##### Halifax Man Has Gestapo's Arm Band Found On Prison Ship

Hugh S. Finlay, of Halifax, has something to show for his part in the war. It is an official insignia of the Gestapo, created German secret police, which he found in an armchair in which a Nazi swastika was pinned on silk in a field of white.

The souvenir came from a captured German ship, which was captured by the British. Finlay is a member of the Imperial crew. The seaman made his discovery in a bed of dust, hidden away under papers in a chest of drawers, after he had boarded the vessel.

It added proof to reports that Gestapo members served aboard each Nazi ship, unknown to other seamen.

The vessel, he was told, was fitted with every modern equipment, including a swimming pool, and in every cabin was an amplifier connected to a central "propaganda" radio to which only the captain had access.

#### How Anzac Originated

The word Anzac is appearing in the despatches again. This expressive name for troops trained in the "secret weapon" we could early in the last war from the initials of the title "Australia-New Zealand Army Corps." To-day, it means troops of either Dominion, as well as Australia, and is used in preference to "Anzacs" or New Zealanders.

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#### Old and New Testaments

##### Friends At Home

Letter from a friend in Japan to a London writer says there is a shortage of some commodities, but soon there will be plenty on the market.

He was surprised to find towards the end of November and in early December that one or two of the popular brands were running short in the East.

That was due to the fact that

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*The finest  
of them all*

**MACDONALD'S**  
**Fine Cut**  
MAKES A BETTER CIGARETTE

A PRODUCT OF THE MACDONALD TOBACCO COMPANY

## WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Australia expects to have a total of 222,000 men under arms in all fighting forces at home or overseas by June, 1941.

Experiments show that a special kind of Australian wool offers twice as much resistance to incendiary bombs as steel plates of the same thickness.

Toys made to comply with an Egypt Pharaoh's order for necklaces that never could be excelled and slippers of solid gold have been found in the sarcophagi in which Paus Semiramis was interred.

More than 100 German seamen, reported to be the owners of vessels captured or scuttled on the high seas, were landed at a northern port by a British naval vessel. They entrained for an internment camp.

Proposed plan for buying for sovings 2,000,000 additional acres will make the United Kingdom less dependent on imports of wheat and thereby preserve its foreign currency. Sir John Simon.

Lieut-Col D. E. MacIntyre of Owen Sound, Ont., has been appointed general manager of the Canadian Legion war services. He succeeds Lieut-Col John H. McLean of Winnipeg, now on active service.

Success of the British government's first war loan totaling \$1,355,000,000 was believed assured when treasury officials announced they had pledged with a flood of applications for bonds from all parts of the country.

Expenses of the New Zealand army, navy and air force for this year will total about \$32,500,000, of which over seven must be found outside the government's regular sources of income, the finance ministry announced.

## History of Invasions

### Reasons For American Coolness Towards Germany

If Germans here or abroad feel a little concerned about the American coolness toward their country, and if they ask for a reason, this one might serve:

1864—Germany invaded Denmark.  
1866—Germany invaded Austria.  
1870—Germany invaded France.  
1870—Germany invaded Belgium and France.

1878—Germany invaded Austria.  
1899—Germany invaded Czechoslovakia.

1898—Germany invaded Poland.  
1899—Germany's ally invaded Finland.

1940—Germany shows signs of invading Belgium, Holland and Norway.

Maybe that is why, according to a "Fortune" poll, 61 per cent of American citizens now believe that if Germany wins the present war she will be a threat to American peace.—Portland, Ore. Press-Herald

## Patrolling The Arctic

Russia could have no complaint in interfering with German ships in uncharted Russian ships outside territorial waters in the Arctic or if they seized German ships carrying war material to Germany. The Allies would be able to disrupt the German merchant fleet from the high seas; its presence in the Arctic is a sign that no corner of the sea highways will be safe for German vessels or that they are going to bring the signs of war to the blockaded Reich.—New York Times.

Parties of Newfoundland lumberjacks are engaged in felling trees in various parts of northern England. The timber will be used for various war purposes.

The holes in Swiss cheese are made during the ripening process, to keep-producing bacteria.

In 1960 London was a city of 700,000 people.

Ninety per cent. of Finland's dentists are women.

## Imposed Tax On Beards

### Peter The Great Ruled They Were Luxury For Russians

Peter the Great of Russia got rid of beards, or a lot of them, in Russia by imposing a tax on them. He was a man of the world, however, and everybody above the lowest class had to pay 100 rubles for the privilege.

Chairs were stationed at the gates of every town and the people who shaved their beards paid the tax.

Orland, it sounds like an ideal way to get rid of beards, but there's a sticker in it. It takes money to loaf for 90 years, and Mr. Wilder had it—an inherited fortune. Even with that, he still had to work.

He had a lot of determination to resist the urge to accomplish something before the grave yawned—Gutenberg Mercury.

## Accomplished Nothing

### Man Who Wasted Entire Life Will Be Forgotten

The editor of Edwin Forest Wilder is not likely to be used by school teachers as a model for their charges to emulate.

Mr. Wilder died in Cincinnati, Ohio, the other day after a hearty enjoyment of 92 years, most of which he frittered away in working. During his incumbency in earth, Mr. Wilder accomplished practically nothing. He didn't invent. His desire was to enjoy life in large doses.

The only years that he worked, he said, were a loss to him. The other 90 years he spent in loafing, paying the minimum taxes on his horses. He was a law graduate, but he never wasted his time in practice. To-morrow, no will remembert that he ever existed. He left no trace of the man he was. But he enjoyed every year of his existence on earth with the possible exception of the two that he worked.

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## Gardening

### Three Dangers

Professional gardeners will neglect three things: planting too deep, too late, and too close. Nasturtiums, peas, beans, corn and such large seeds should be planted shallowly and not be planted at least three or four inches apart. Tiny seed like annuals, however, should be pressed into the soil. Before sowing mix with a little sand to help spread the seeds evenly.

### Combination

One can do wonders with flowers, but a combination of results will follow where we combine flowers skillfully with grass, wind, water and light in our landscape work. In this combination, however, we must take care not to reproduce a picture of a garden in a picture. It must not be so crowded that they become spindly and weak.

When you plant a garden, it is better to let the plants grow and spread down weeds and remove fading foliage. Above all, we can know.

Tender we are very skilful, it is best to use a fair amount of lawn as a base for the flowers. Lawns are almost vital in creating garden pictures.

### First Vegetables

First vegetables to be planted in the Spring are spinach, all sorts of lettuces, radishes, onions, etc.

Sown planted vegetables will be carrots, beans, cabbage, potatoes and such like. These should be sown a fair amount of cold.

Tender vegetables include corn, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc. These are to be grafted on plants that are more resistant to blight.

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## FINNS LEAVING CEDED TERRITORY FOR NEW HOMES

Helsinki.—A new army was on the march to save Finland from an army of 100,000 men, women and children forsaking their homes in ceded territory to find strange homes within Finland's newly-shrunken frontiers.

By foot or auto wagons and on trains they moved through the occupied country, taking their wives, horses and cattle with them. They carried what clothing and family heritages they could gather on their backs as their land is turned over to Russia.

From its shell-scared positions on the Isthmus and north of Ladoga the Finnish army must move back at a rate of about four miles a day, and it will take the season by April 10. Each sector has a deadline for being cleared.

The need for every transport vehicle is so acute that the government decides to let newspapermen visit the scene of the great exodus.

The state has been paying the entire cost of feeding and sheltering refugees and now will stand the cost of moving them to permanent homes.

The Finnish government feels that the war will end right away, expect new property and new homes to make up for what is lost to Russia.

Some of the farming population from the Isthmus and north of Lake Ladoga will be moved to western Finland next year. Finland's entire future seems to depend upon where some place in the rockbound land for about 400,000.

Juho Koliivisto, assistant minister of agriculture, is in charge of moving the people. Many of them had been brought to force families to leave the ceded areas, but that experience showed practically none of them wanted to live in Finland for a day.

Foreign Minister Vaino A. Tanner said that the Finnish parliament might ratify the Russo-Finnish peace treaty "within a few days." He added that he expected considerable discussion in parliament before a final vote was taken.

## Need More Moisture

Snowfall on Prairies Has Been Below Normal

Ottawa.—Snowfalls on the Canadian prairies and in the Rocky mountains this season have been below normal, Dr. E. S. Archibald, director of the federal farms service, said commenting on the weather from Washington of lack of soil moisture in mid-western states.

"Much can happen between now and April but a heavy snow storm or two in spring would help greatly the wheat farmer on the prairies," said Dr. Archibald. "Rainfall was light over the prairies last fall and winter, although some parts of the west had considerable snow. Our records cover up to a week ago.

The situation is not critical, but moisture on the prairies is below normal. Some sections are better provided than others. Lack of snow in the mountains is giving some anxiety because new projects in irrigation projects in Alberta and British Columbia.

"Generally on the prairies the summerfallow lands have enough moisture to meet the spring crop but stubble lands don't. One advantage is that some lands were so dry they did not freeze and melting snow will run into them instead of running off."

## Blame U.S.

Ottawa.—The newspaper Asahi indicated its belief the United States ambassador to Moscow, Laurence Steinhardt, arranged the Russo-Finnish peace because the United States hoped to keep the U.S.S.R. from continued pressure on Japan.

## Map of Antarctica

Camberra.—A map of Antarctica has been produced by E. P. Bayliss, the head of the Department of the Interior, showing political boundaries, an innovation in South Polar maps.

## Not Asking Help

**British Newspaper Comments On Visit Of Soviet War Minister**

LONDON.—In his opinion of his departure to the United Kingdom, the Daily Mirror presented to Senator Welles, President Roosevelt's "fact-finding" envoy, the "fact" that Great Britain does not ask any help from the United States that may conflict with big business, but only that "America should not make our task more difficult."

The reporter: "In bidding Welles goodbye we present him with the following facts:

"Welles is a very charming and discreet man. We like him.

"We do not like the task on which we are struggling for our lives. We do not wish to be impeded—ever by charming people—in that task."

"In telling it, amidst inevitable surmising and anxiety, we do not ask help from America—at least not any help that may conflict with big business."

"We ask that only America should not make our task more difficult."

"There are no secrets about British aims in this double war—a war against German domination and against Hitler's incubited in all his followery followers."

"According to Britain's reply to the Anglo-French offer of direct military aid to Finland was originally made "some weeks ago when the Mannerheim was still in power."

"The Russian proposal had been known through the medium of the Soviet government."

"The British Foreign Office says:

"The Allied aims are clearly to end this war as quickly and as fairly as possible. Once a war has been started, however, there is no way out."

"The Daily Mail reported that the U.S. under-secretary of state had had "friendly and helpful" talks regarding Anglo-American economic relations and the operation of the British continental control and a British port for Finland for some time.

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"The New Chronicle says the Finns have shown "how true it is that the physical, as well as the political, even on the battlefield."

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## Conditions In The Arctic

### Not So Lifeless And Desolate Some People Think

Most people think of the Arctic as a bleak and God-forsaken place, a silent, frozen frontier. As a matter of fact, the Arctic lands that surround the polar seas are neither silent, nor barren, nor lifeless; nor cold, nor dismal.

The Arctic is far from silent. In summer, the air is filled with a hymn song of birds of innumerable species. In winter, when the ice is being picked up against the polar coast, there is a high-pitched screaming as one cake of ice slides over the other, and great cracks roar as they open. When the ice is at its edge, topper over with terrific force.

The north is far from silent—and far from being God-forsaken. Oil fields are being rapidly探出 in the United States where it is colder during the winter than it is on the Canadian fringe of the Arctic Sea during the Arctic winter. And it can be said that there is life in the Arctic during the summer. I remember one summer in the Arctic some years ago when, for six solid weeks, the temperature reached 90 degrees in the middle of every day. The heat was almost a heat wave, and the worst of it was that, in addition to heat, we suffered terribly from insects, especially mosquitoes. Those who haven't been in the Arctic have no idea what mosquitoes can do.

What about the terrible blizzards people always seem to associate with the Arctic? There are blizzards—but then again, we have blizzards in the United States. The average snow fall in the Arctic is less than it is in Pennsylvania. And when it comes to blizzards and snowstorms, I might say that the midwinter lake front of Chicago is hard to beat anywhere in the world. The Arctic isn't barren either. It is covered with enormous stretches of tundra, which is where the caribou, moose, and other kinds of plants. In fact, there are more than seven hundred kinds of flowering plants in the Arctic.

And as for "the long dark Arctic winter," there just isn't any such thing, at least not in the Eskimo country. If you call it dark when you can't read a newspaper out of doors, then let me say that right at the arctic North Pole you will have about five months of darkness and seven months of daylight. But no Eskimo lives so far north that on Christmas Day, incidentally, the Eskimos hasn't such a terrible struggle for existence. He secures his living with little labor as compared with most of us. The Arctic land is full of caribou, moose, and other animals that places the Eskimos have domestic reindeer. And don't forget the caribou—millions of them—and the polar bears, and the fish and the polar fish.

### The Arctic is more and more becoming an important place in our scheme of things. It is rich in gold and other minerals. Hudson's Bay has been operating there for many years, perhaps the rich trading lands inhabited by enormous herds of domesticated muskoxen and reindeer, may open up new sources of food supply for the world.

Now that the rest of our globe holds other promises of consequence. With the development of great circle flying the Arctic will become an air-way connecting most of the northern cities of the world with that northern half of the Temperate Zone which lies in a circle around the Arctic. If any of these cities are 3,000 or 4,000 miles apart, the shortest flying distance between them will run through the Arctic. For instance, the shortest routes from New York to Peking and from Seattle to Berlin traverse the Arctic; the shortest route from Chicago to Calcutta goes right through the centre of the Arctic.

The short Arctic flying lanes have some disadvantages as compared with the long ones, but they also have some advantages. Flying conditions average better through the year within the Arctic than within the northern half of the North Temperate Zone, and the cities of Rome, Paris, and American St. Louis are both in the northern half. There are more safe landing places on Arctic routes than on Temperate Zone routes which is a considerable safety factor. Considerations from the New Current Digest.

Largest of penguins is the Emperor penguin, which attains a height of about three feet.

In less than eight hours at a stamp auction in London over 8,000-600 stamps were sold.

Chile will attempt to make paper from a soft wood known as olive.

## Fish Culture

### Hatcheries Are Operated In Different Parts Of Western Canada

More than two and one-half million trout fry and fingerlings were distributed by provincial hatcheries maintained in the national parks during 1939. About one and one-half million of the fry and fingerlings were sent to the Elk, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Yoho, and Kootenay National Parks in Alberta, while the remainder were distributed in provincial waters outside the national parks.

Fish hatcheries are operated in Banff and Waterton Lake National Parks, and play an important part in maintaining the supply of game fish in the mountain parks and in the provinces. Yoho and Kootenay National Parks and many provincial fishing waters are served by the Banff hatchery. Provincial distribution is also made from the hatchery at Waterton Lakes. A sub-hatchery is located at Cypress National Park, which supplies fry for the waters of that park only.

The fish reared in the hatcheries are mostly brook trout, cut-throat, rainbow, chinook, speckled, and Lake Chelan. Newly hatched fish are known as fry until about eight weeks old. From eight to twenty weeks, they are No. 1 fingerlings, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4 fingerlings. No. 2, and fingerlings more than twenty-eight weeks old are classed as No. 3.

Up to the present the fish distributed have all been brook trout, but now that roasting ponds have been provided a large number of yearlings will be distributed. Some of the spawn is collected in park waters, or, nearly as fast, from streams situated in the western provinces and states, and even New York.

During the last four years, operations have been carried out in other western parks, ranging from the Rockies to the Atlantic. Adult back has obtained from the Province of Ontario were placed in Lake Huron in Pukaskwa National Park, Sudbury, Ontario. Rainbow trout fingerlings reared from fry obtained from the provincial hatchery at Fort Qu'Appelle, were distributed among the Waterton, Banff, and Mount Revelstoke National Parks. Manitoba has the recently established Cape Breton Highlands National Park in Nova Scotia more than 100,000 salmon fry from the Margaree River in Newfoundland, and the St. Lawrence River.

To ascertain the results of fish stocking, a census was conducted in Waterton Lakes and Prince Albert National Parks. Fingerling returns surveys were conducted in a number of the parks and began in Prince Edward Island National Park where an examination was made of the lake. In the making of which blinded prisoners of war were employed to churn the milt—Manchester Guardian.

### Sugar For Britons

A month after passing an all-time record for sugar production, 50 per cent of Queensland sugar in Australia were still at work. All surplus sugar will be marketed in Britain, and a \$12,000,000 crop is expected.

The salt content of the Dead Sea is five times that of the ocean.

**Space Was Needed**

Officials in London stated the Queen Elizabeth left her Clydebank berth and sailed for New York to make room for other ships. It was explained extra berths are needed for the stream of shipping which enters ports of the United Kingdom.

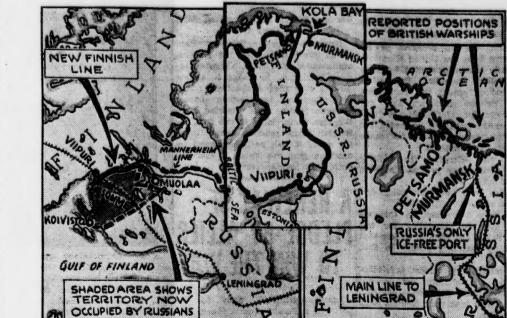
### Man From New York Who Eldest At Montreal Has A Sponsor

This summer is to be the boy of the skid, while the other two seniors such neglect that in some Canadian centres it is almost impossible to buy the moccasins that go with it. But the snowshoe can take people in need to manipulate skies, snowshoes are cut to manipulate skies, snowshoes are certainly cheaper than skiing and in a cross-country race the snowshoe will nearly always win. Perhaps its day will return.

**Soldier Is Adopted**

The greatest depth ever sounded in the ocean is 35,400 feet, located 50 miles east of the Philippine Islands.

## ARCTIC BATTLE, LOSS OF "GIBRALTAR" IN FINN WAR NEWS



These excellent maps show the scene of the biggest battle of the Russo-Finnish war in the Petsamo region and the island of Koivisto, Finland's "Gibraltar" which fell before the Russian attack.

### British Butter Shortage

#### Responsive For Reflection That Some Nations Eat Entirely Without It

To most of us the drastic restriction of our butter consumption is the hardest part of rationing. Yet we should console ourselves with the reflection that at least a third of the human race manages to live without any butter at all. The Chinese and Japanese abstain from milk, butter, and cheese, and that is it. They are not so ignorant as we are for their diet is gravely, while the Poles, who indulge in butter freely, even drinking it in their tea, are a laughing-living people.

Now comes the race which now loudly proclaims its preference for ghee which introduced butter to Roman civilization, but the Roman seems to have used it as an unguent and for medical purposes rather than for a regular article of diet. They were amazed at the German fondness for their "cow cheese," in the making of which blinded prisoners of war were employed to churn the milk—Manchester Guardian.

### Popularity May Return

#### But Canadians Now Seem To Prefer Skis To Snowshoes

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### Surgery Flashlights

#### Device Opens Up A New Field For Operations At War Front

New "flashlights of surgery" developed in operating rooms at field hospitals or surgeries operating at the front line or in cities subject to air raid blackouts were exhibited at Boston. They are surgical retractors designed to keep wounds open without reflection to light during surgery but instead of being made of metal, they are of a transparent, plastic material (plexiglass) through which light from a 10-watt flashlight bulb in a detachable handle is "piped" without reflection into the operating plane.

Dr. Jerome L. Bayer of New York, who invented the device, said the necessity of hospital lighting, and that in front line surgery, they can be used as easily as plugging them in an electric socket on a field ambulance.

These retractors already are in use by Great Britain and France in the war area, Bayer said.

The retractors, angular in shape, bend the light toward the operating field. Thus, they are said as would be true of ordinary glass. This is true, said Bayer, because the plastic material has the property of carrying light by "internal reflection."

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### Wheat And Potatoes

England is raising more wheat, but lacks the broadland needed for self-sufficiency in this crop; an acre of wheat supplies six to seven persons a year, whereas an acre of potatoes will feed 70 to 75.

The New York taxicab of 1940 is

a streamlined vehicle heated in winter by filtered air and cooled in summer by dehumidified "insect-free" air, with a variety of comfort gadgets.

### One Of Britain's Heroes

#### Captain Of The Queen Elizabeth Won Admiration Of World Even By British Who Didn't Like His Butter

A grizzled, friendly-smiling man with piercing blue eyes, Capt. J. C. Townley, commander of the Queen Elizabeth, served 36 years at sea before winning the admiration of the world for his feat of running the German U-boat gauntlet with the huge luxury liner.

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### Rid The Seas

#### German Merchant Shipping Is Sunk Or Bottled Up

The British admiralty asserted that even per cent of German merchant shipping totaling about 300,000 tons had been scuttled or seized by Great Britain and France in the war area, Bayer said.

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## History Of Farming

#### Many Risks Can Be Eliminated By Keeping Informed

The occupation of farming is classified by insurance companies as hazardous. Yet crops and live stock, and therefore the profits from production, are exposed to hazard or risk to a far greater extent than is the farmer's personal safety, states the Agricultural Supplies Board for Canada in a circular addressed to Canadian farmers. The uncertainty of the elements and the many natural enemies of production such as insect pests, parasites, and plant and animal diseases, are permanent hazards.

More often, unfavourable conditions may be eliminated or at least greatly reduced where the farmer is well equipped with knowledge as to how best to meet them. This is particularly true when changes in crop and animal production, but even everyday farm practice may be greatly improved through the application of the latest and most complete information available. Out-of-date or incomplete information is just as dangerous as half-truths.

Agricultural science, experiments, research men have for years been working to supply the farmer with the latest and most useful information possible on all phases of agricultural production. Such information is indispensable against many production risks, and may be secured at any time on request to the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Colleges, or the nearest Experimental Farm or Station.

### Growing Potatoes From Eyes

#### Experiment Conducted Shows That 97 Per Cent Of Eyes Produced 97 Per Cent Of Eyes

Growing potatoes from eyes rather than from sets has been introduced into Manitoba farms by the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon. On the farm, 474 sets of eyes were sown, each with two eyes, and each eye was sown to a number of the agricultural improvement associations and reports from 23 members indicated that 97 per cent of the eyes produced 97 per cent of the eyes. The average yield of each of the sets of eyes was 65 pounds of tubers. The highest yield reported was 203 pounds.

The eyes were sown by potato planter, and each eye planter weighed about one-half ounce. The eyes were coated with finely ground magnesium limestone to prevent drying out and placed in a tray, each tray containing 100 eyes, which were used as certified Irish Cobbler from a Prince Edward Island strain selected for its shallow eyes. In general, the eyes were considered as favourable as seed, indicating that the eyes yielded as well as potatoes cut in the usual manner. In some cases the yield was greater. Although difficult conditions cannot be drawn from the year's results, state the superintendent of the farm, this method may be found useful in the distribution of special strains of potatoes.

### Adopt Zoo Animals

#### People In Britain Have Taken Over The Care Of War Orphans

War orphans of the zoo have proved so popular with patrons that adoptions have practically removed all the orphans from the zoo. The zoo's revenue was reduced greatly because of the war and food began to get scarce.

The scheme of adopting an animal—"the dumper"—paying for his expenses, mainly food—began when a woman asked to adopt one of the binturongs and her wish was readily granted. Seven animals in all have been adopted for the year.

Lions, leopards, tigers, monkeys, apes, all the red parades and even the unresponsive bird, the cock-of-the-rock, have been "adopted."

Most popular of the adoptions was Billy the puma who had several holes opened to him. Teela, the Red River hog, the monkey-eating eagle and the okapi, some of the heavier eaters, have guardians too.

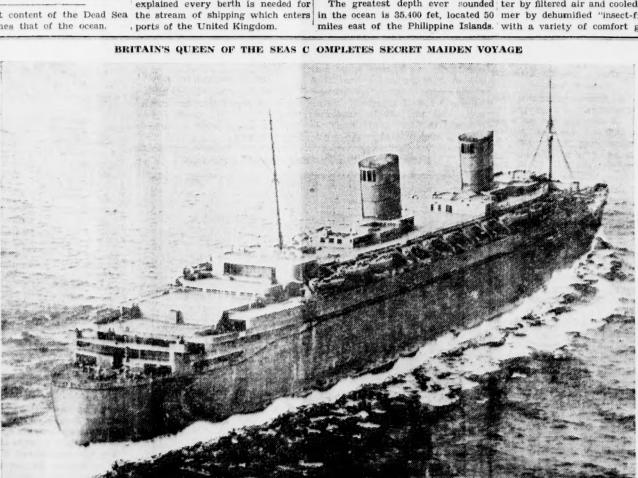
### Depends On The Bird

An answer to an inquiry about how high birds fly, it all depends entirely upon the bird, of course.

Shearwater and crane have been seen flying 20,000 feet above sea level over the Himalayas in India. A vulture has been seen 25,000 feet above sea level around Mount Everest, which is also in the Himalayas.

Europe's second oldest university, the University of Krakow, has been closed by German officials, after an unbroken career from 1364.

Canada's grows flax both for its seed and its fibre.



Here is the \$28,750,000 British liner "Queen Elizabeth", largest ship afloat, which made a daring crossing of the Atlantic Ocean from England. The run was kept secret until the liner neared New York and the above picture shows the end of the fast trip.



